



THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE OUR FELLOW'S HALL.

TERMS.
Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
All communications to the ERA, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,
Sixth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.
MAY.
May is here with bud and blossom,
Grassy sward and leafy bow,
And the earth unrolls her bosom
To the sunshine and the shower.

Brook and rill and flowing river
Murmur as they glide along,
And the willow-branches quiver
Where the wild birds sing their song.

Round the flowers the bees are humming,
All that meet the eye or ear
Hail with rapture May's bright coming,
Empress of the rolling year.

Little girl with golden tresses
Twining round thy forehead fair,
Which the morning wind caresses,
Sporting with each ringlet there.

His thee to the flower-grown wild-wood
Where the earth with bloom is rife!
Thou hast yet to learn, that childhood
Is the only May of life.

Youth! on whose bright brow ambition
Sits enthroned a sceptred king,
Thou hast dreams of joys divine,
Brighter far than earth can bring.

Thou canst gaze, almost unseeing,
On the glories of to-day—
Prize thy moments! life is speeding!
Life, that brings no second May.

Thou! with dark eyes, in whose glances
Glow the light of love's first dreams,
Wandering where the sunlight dances
On the violet-bordered streams—

Where the shadows softly tremble
With the water's rippling flow,
Faintest echoes of life's melody
Mute of life's yet must know.

Ever changing, ever flowing,
Casualties still the path away;
Steadfast now and dark, now glowing
With the light of ray May.

Gliding onward, pausing never;
Wings a young flower or wild bird's lay
Wings them back no more forever—
Like thy life's enchanted May.

Captive, in thy dungeon pining,
Raise thee from thy floor of stone!
Lo! the sun of May is shining;
E'en on these its beams are thrown.

Through thy grated window stealing,
Softly, lovingly they come,
To thy heart again revealing
Light and liberty and home.

Though kind friends no more may meet thee,
Buried in a living tomb,
May's glad sunlight comes to greet thee,
Bidding hope thy soul resume.

Christian toiling on thy journey,
Cheered with Faith and Hope and Love,
To behold earth's glories turn thee,
May-flowers emblem those above.

Soon, those earthly fancies shall perish,
Like them thou shalt pass away
To a clime where blossoms flourish
In a never-ending May.

Glen Quiet, Colerain, Ohio.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The New England Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, which once embraced the six Eastern States, has swarmed no less than five times. It now embraces about two-thirds of Massachusetts, and is composed of one hundred and thirty ministers, more or less. It has always been celebrated for its stern, uncompromising anti-slavery principles. And as it has just arisen from a most interesting session, perhaps a communication to your valuable journal on the subject may not come amiss.

The body convened in the thriving village of Chippewee, late a part of Springfield, but recently chartered as a distinct township. The place numbers not far from seven thousand inhabitants, and is remarkable, not only for the production of all manner of cloth, but also for the manufacture of cannon, swords, bells, bronzes, silver plate, &c., &c. There are seven churches—Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopalian, and Catholic. The friends of every one save the Catholic and Episcopal were thrown freely open to the members of the Conference; and, for one day, at least, there was witnessed a most glorious unity of spirits in the bonds of peace. That day will not soon be forgotten. The influences of that day cannot be lost; they will wear downward through the stream of time and break away on the shores of eternity.

The business of the Conference was transacted with felicity and dispatch. On Saturday evening, about twelve hundred people assembled in Cabot Hall, to hear an address on the subject of Temperance from Edward S. Taylor, of the Seamen's Bethel Church in Boston. Taken all in all, he is the most remarkable man on earth. In person he is rather short, but well proportioned; but the delineations of his countenance are separated from the rest of the race by a whole infinity. For suppleness of muscle, sensibility of nerve, quickness of apprehension, fullness of thought, and perspicuity of utterance, he has no equal. He speaks with a free and easy manner, from the heart. He has a ready wit, and a ready tongue. He has a ready wit, and a ready tongue. He has a ready wit, and a ready tongue.

"Pump yourself full of your subject, till ready to burst, then knock out the bung and let nature erupt," is followed to the very letter. He carries his audience, at will, from the depths of sadness and bitter weeping to the very climax of uproarious laughter. But it requires a more skillful pen than mine to paint him. Years ago, he was a member of the same church, and was long fixed itself in his blood, and he will ere long be gone. And when he goes, "we never shall see his like again;" for he can have no successor. Two such men in one universe would involve a contradiction, a fault with which nature can never be charged.

The discussions on the subject of slavery were very interesting. No one looked upon the system but with the feeling of pure hatred. There might have been some slight differences of opinion, but there was no evidence of the existence of a truckling time-server, nor a tepidly conservative in the whole body. In approaching General Conference in Boston, the following resolutions were passed with great unanimity:

1. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that a rule should be inserted in the Discipline of the M. E. Church, prohibiting the reception of voluntary slaveholders into the church.

2. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that, after a specified date, all persons who shall be found in the church, sustaining the relation of voluntary slaveholders, should be expelled from the church.

These sentences are honest. They were so unanimous in the Conference that no opposition was encountered. The moment they fell from the lips of the mover, they were voted and filed.

They will have their influence. Coming from a Conference of as able clergymen as any in the Union, they will tell. The border men stealers will squirm, no doubt; but they must "grin and bear it." The battle must be pushed to the gate; the sanctuary must be cleansed. Mark this, all ye traffickers in human blood! We Methodist ministers of the North consider slavery the "sum of all villanies." And as for the fugitive slave Law, we hold it the monstrous non-birth of an unmitigated sin. We have no respect for it, whatever. It never has been obeyed by us—it never will be. No. Let there come bonds, imprisonment, confiscation, and death—still we shall despise that law, and do all in our moral power to defeat its execution. No plea of expediency, no amount of political power, no degradation, no compromise, no reproach, will ever avail. Agitation is our right, and we shall agitate the subject, despite all opposition, till the curse is removed, "world without end."

These are not the foamings of passion; they are the conclusion of the syllogism of which the command of God and the promptings of a pure philosophy are the major and minor premises.

H. M. B.

B—nd, Mass., April 22.

For the National Era.

THE UNSUSCEPTIBLE.

LEVINSON LODGE, Sept. 10.

DEAR MARY EUSTACE: For no being but yourself would I prison myself within house walls to-day. All the airs of heaven woo me, while here I sit, a faithful lover at your side. For you my mind has found its rest, and I give up my way over you as an unbounded now, as when so gently waded through all our merry school-days. Yet I miss your hourly counsel, and the many sweet ways in which you used to reconcile my errant heart to its duty.

In fact, I think I am in a hopeful way of being spoiled. The process began the very night I reached here, and I found myself a person of unexampled consequence to the whole household. Our good housekeeper hurried up stairs in a fever of impatience to meet "Miss Agnes," a little black Sam was to be seen throwing up his heels on the grass outside, like one mad, and my dear father, in quieter wise, drew me into the library, and there looked on me with such affectionate pride beaming from his face, grave eyes, that my heart grew quickly full of conceit, if you will, but there was some love and gratitude in it too. Yes, and quite a little flame of daughterly and domestic feeling, and a host of most respectable resolves. I would so gladly become what he believes me to be, for I know his every hope centres in me now; I was not always his only child.

I spend much of my time rambling about my old haunts, and looking up my friends, the broods and bird's nests. Imagine Madame Ricord's horror, could she see the pupil fresh from her polishing hands, poised on the top of a wall, ready for a spring, or scrambling hands and knees up a rough hillside.

Dick Sullivan has found it convenient to run up here occasionally, since he has been at home. My father looks with no favor on the poor fellow, and I, think, allows the culmness of his own mind to be quite unnecessarily ruffled in regard to him. Even from your gentle lips I seem to remember some severe things spoken of our friend Dick, and I well desire to do so, yet for the minor purposes of life, Dick does not answer badly. One should not, in a world so barren of good looks, undervalue a handsome face like his, even if it is open to that withering charge of owing more to complexion than expression.

Dick is not, however, the only handsome man on hand. And here we approach an interesting topic. Perhaps you remember, in my impromptu sketches of Levinson Lodge and its vicinity, a certain nondescript flourish of the pencil, which, I contended, was a most suggestive representation of our next neighbor's fine old house and domains. The poor man has died abroad, and for some time never did possess a neighbor who, as I said before, rivals Dick Sullivan in point of exterior, and distances him altogether on every other ground, moral and intellectual.

Now, Mary, this Rodney Decker, idling away the autumn months in our quiet village, might naturally be expected to fall in love with me, were it only for the sake of my face. Never did a man fall so far short of his duty! Seriously, Mary, I am very much amused to see the heart of every man I meet to be my necessary property. But there is usually a certain spice in the intercourse of two thrown together in the way we are, a slight degree of passing devotion in the outward demeanor of a man to whom I have been so long a friend, and whose sole feminine companions, which one misses if it is absent, however little it is worth in reality. Mr. Decker is very neighborly, very kind, very cordial, but he is withal so utterly indifferent and unresponsive that my young charms are quite thrown away upon him. I can see that I am invested in his eyes with just about as sentimental a halo as my father who, by the way, admires our new friend to the last degree.

The consequence of all this is, that the two gentlemen entertain each other with high converse, which they know to be seven flights above the reach of my girlish powers, and I am driven to console myself with the gallant extremes of Dick Sullivan; hardly a preferable extreme, perhaps.

But as I can make nothing of Mr. Decker for myself, I generously give him up to you. You cannot have forgotten that old promise of a visit to me, sealed as it was with a thousand school-girl vows; I can wait for its fulfillment no longer. Come and try your spells on this imprudent heart. I have already begun the game by raising you on all occasions. He listens with polite skepticism, but your presence will strike conviction to his heart, if (a doubtful point) he possesses one. So, come speedily, best and dearest of all my school friends, and if your dignified spirit scorns these devices "to make sport withal," let not your contempt keep you from me—for all cold insinuations, my heart longs for you, and whispers that we two may have many happy hours together. The woods, and hills, and free air of heaven, will be joy enough for those whose love made so dear the dusky walls and narrow rooms of Madame Ricord's establishment.

I must leave you, for Mr. Decker is waiting below. I wish I might say impetuously, and now clergyman, Mr. Heath, is to dine with us to-day—an event for which I must be suitably prepared. I shall anxiously wait for your coming. Ever your own AGNES.

Mr. Decker did not appear indeed to have fretted himself at all in his solitude. He sat musing so quietly, that the entrance of Agnes was unperceived by him, till she came close to his chair, and held her letter before his eyes.

"See there, unbelieve! It is easy to call my pictures fanciful and false; there is what shall bring the original!"

"What unshaken faith you place in your own eloquence! Has it been your happy experience that a request needs only speaking to be fulfilled?"

"No, not exactly."

"Then I conclude that Miss Eustace possesses that plant loveliness that cannot refuse a wish once put in words. A most amiable characteristic!"

"Amiable!" cried the indignant Agnes; "She is no more amiable and plant than I am!"

"Rather a stormy season in prospect, should she actually arrive. Really, I had no idea in what dispute the gentler virtues were held among you. I shall be curious to witness the intercourse of two such professed unamiables."

side, but always with the sound the influence died.

"For all those songs that you like best," she said, as she rose from the music-stool at last, "you are indebted to Miss Eustace, for I learned all from her."

"I am everlastingly obliged. But has Miss Eustace a monopoly of all sweet songs? Might not a music-teacher have done as much for my happiness—that is, supposing you could have been induced to receive instruction through so commonplace a channel?"

"Not at all. They are all stray gems, which Miss Eustace has caught, remembered, gathered up, where no one else would find them. But be as ungrateful as you please, your time is very short," she merrily added.

"Really Agnes, Mr. Heath and Mr. Levinson were desirous coming to the walk. Agnes was dismayed. 'Father will never forgive me,' said she, 'if I am not ready. Mr. Decker, you must meet them, and keep them out three minutes longer. Ask father for the history of any little scribbles you put there. And stay—you are going to the village; take my letter, too. This mail closes very early now!'"

She thrust the letter into his hand, and darted up the staircase. Decker called after her, "Miss Agnes, you have left this unsealed." "Seal it yourself, then. I cannot stay now!" "Do you trust my honor so implicitly?" "Yes, where there is so little temptation!"

Mary Eustace was not unworthy of the love bestowed on her by Agnes. Indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

She sincerely returned the confiding affection of Agnes, and it was not taking too much for granted to suppose her heart would lead her to do so. But of the influence of the love bestowed on her by Agnes, indeed, it was a promising token in the character of the latter, that she could so warmly appreciate the more mature and serious spirit of her friend. Mary had experienced a harder training, a more subduing discipline, than herself. Deported from infancy to the village, she had been a captive and a selfish grandchild, she had been early taught to give up her own wishes and personal pleasures, while none could be more firm on every question of duty.

Decker in my opinion to know that he considered himself as his kind."

"Oh, he does not, he does not!" cried Agnes, eagerly. "He is more charitable than you, for he will even be very civil and friendly to Dick Sullivan, whom I must not say you despise, after all this, but only rather disapprove. Dick has a handsome sister, however; that may be an assistant to his charity. Agnes hesitated, doubtful whether a little jealousy might not be introduced with good effect. One look at Mary's calm, superior face, made her ashamed of the thought. She went on:

"But Mary, dear, I certainly saw him look up once with a most animated, delightful kind of look that could not have accompanied a stiff remark, dull conversation—how was it?" "Really Agnes," returned her friend, "you are rather hard upon me. If you had warned me that the context of every look, up, down, and sideways, was to be called for, I might have prepared myself to give it. I really had not supposed it to be more interesting to you than it was to me."

Agnes began to feel herself in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

But leaving this forbidden ground, there remained a hundred things between Mary and herself, which could on no account be kept over till daylight. Hour after hour was stolen from sleep, till at length, in the very middle of one of her most interesting harangues, Agnes dropped away to slumber, the words faltering in her parted lips. It was only to dream of Mary and Rodney Decker at the altar. A noble, beautiful pair, truly; but just as Mr. Heath's deep voice was pronouncing them man and wife, they commenced making faces at one another, with that entire disregard of appearances and proprieties, which so often characterizes the heroes and heroines of dreams.

Agnes woke with a start, and found herself, to her surprise, still in the position of the good old faerie in Canille, whose favorite match fell through, for no reason in the world but the mortal hatred between the parties. "For indifference," she wisely reasoned, "is more fatal than hatred." She was at least convinced that her schemes would be best pursued in silence.

my daughter," said Mr. Levinson, "but I presume Mr. Decker will be happy to accompany you."

"Oh, certainly!" replied Agnes, and Mr. Sullivan, too. How fortunate that he should have arrived just at this time!" "Really, my dear Mr. Sullivan's visits are not so infrequent as to render each one worthy of a jubilee. I was not aware he had been away."

"Why, dear father, he has been gone these three weeks!" exclaimed Agnes, affecting great seriousness of manner.

"Has he indeed? Well, it may be so. Where a person's coming and going seems to bear upon no object or result of any kind, I rarely charge my mind with it."

Mr. Sullivan may have objects in his visits with which you are unacquainted," said Agnes, stealing an arch glance at Mary. Mr. Levinson rose hastily. "At all events, this one shall have the result of enlivening our ride to-day."

Her father left the room without speaking. "See, Mary, father has gone away really distressed. I know I am perverse, but why should he not give me credit for a little sense and discrimination myself?"

"Because you never give yourself credit for any, when you are with him."

"I don't see that. I am sure I have implied no more than that Dick Sullivan will be a valuable addition to our party, and that is both sensible and discriminating. For, firstly, he and his fine horse will give me more imposing appearance to our cavalcade. Secondly, he who, under any circumstances in life, changes three into four, confers a favor on all parties. And lastly—"

"At this moment Mr. Levinson returned to say, 'I think I like you to invite Mr. Heath to take tea with us this evening.'"

"Certainly, sir. Have you any particular reason?"

"None, but that I like him and then to see a man of sense and worth in my house. Have you any particular objection, my dear?"

"Yes!" thought Agnes, but she only laughed, and promised to see that the invitation was given.

Within an hour, horses and escorts were at the disposal of the ladies. Little black Sam contemplated the setting forth of the party, with very justifiable admiration. That all the manoeuvres of Agnes had not availed to keep Decker from being at her own side instead of Mary's, was not what he cared for. He was not alone in the pleasure she took. He had carried the resolution into her waking life, it had been better for her peace through the coming month.

The next day's sun had but just risen, when Agnes flung open her favorite east window, and summoned Mary to her side. She might well have been alone in the morning beauty it seemed at that moment.

"A true Sabbath morning," Mary exclaimed. "Ah, I had quite forgotten that. I was just going to propose a ride to those hills to-day."

"But you are not sorry, now that you do remember it, dear Agnes?"

"You are thinking how impatient I used to be to leave my Sunday at Madame Ricord's," said Agnes, with a blush. "But it is so different now, at least since Mr. Heath came. When you hear him, you will understand it. He is so good and earnest himself, and I feel always in my heart a witness that what he says is true. I often find myself looking forward to the Sabbath almost in the same way that you do."

"How long alone spoke the pleasure she took. He had carried the resolution into her waking life, it had been better for her peace through the coming month.

of ourselves. We shall hope to see you this evening. Good morning."

The next moment she was very sorry. But the cold words had been spoken, and were beyond recall. Mr. Sullivan, who had been unable to hear, still less to comprehend what had passed, experienced nevertheless a certain change in Miss Levinson's demeanor toward him, which was neither accountable nor gratifying.

As they entered the village, Agnes bethought herself of the existence of two Misses Thornton, who were visiting a married sister there, and to whom the present seemed an excellent opportunity for being polite. She accordingly requested Mr. Sullivan to ride up with her to Mrs. Cornell's gate, that she might invite them to take tea with her that evening.

"They are fine dashing girls, Mr. Sullivan. You will be delighted with them?"

Mr. Sullivan assumed a look of consummate indifference. To be polite, now and then, to Miss Eustace, was so obviously necessary as a mere matter of policy, that he could make up his mind quite philosophically to it. But for these new girls, Dick believed they must excuse him.

The Misses Thornton were some time in making their appearance, but they were proportionally magnificent at last, so that it was all country life was apparently becoming dull to them, and Mr. Sullivan's handsome face, it was evident, was a bright vision across their path. "They may have me to-night!" thought Agnes. "I have sacrificed enough to him for one day."

Leaving the Misses Thornton quite radiant with congratulations, Agnes and Sullivan turned towards the lodge. At the park gate they met Mr. Decker dashing down the drive.

"What have you done with Miss Eustace all this time?" cried Agnes.

"All this time! We have been but a few rods in advance of you, since we started for home."

"But we have been this half hour at Mrs. Cornell's. Do make some account of that."

Decker laughed. "You must have had a charming call," he said, "to protract a bare five minutes in this way. I hope Miss Eustace will not tell so hard a story of my powers of entertaining. You, Sullivan, at least, will not make such a gallant reckoning of time."

"Dick, you call it time, but I began a thousand protestations. It had not seemed a moment to him, but Miss Levinson's mental chronometer and his could not be expected to agree."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Copies of this work are for sale at this office. Price—in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full gilt, \$2.

Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, *free of postage*, on addressing L. Chepman, at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the Presidential canvass is about to open, an opportunity is offered to those who wish to subscribe for the *Era* for six months. They can send in their subscriptions by the first of June, for half a volume, which will carry them through the canvass and election up to the first of December. We republish below our general terms.

Week after next, we shall commence the publication of a novelette, entitled "Rank and Nobility," of rare interest. It will probably run through ten or a dozen numbers of the *Era*, and before its close we cherish the hope of again introducing Mrs. Stowe to our readers.

We trust, therefore, that no subscriber will suffer his paper to be stopped; and may we not expect to receive accessions to our list? A club of ten new subscribers, just sent from Kalamazoo, Michigan, by N. M. Thomas of that place, is the forerunner, we hope, of many of the same sort.

The terms of the paper are as follows: Single copy, one year - \$2
Three copies, one year - 5
Five copies, one year - 8
Ten copies, one year - 15
Single copy, six months - 1
Ten copies, six months - 8

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

The story of "The Unsusceptible," by a new and unknown contributor, on our first page, opens finely.

We have referred to the able speech delivered by Mr. Smart of Maine, in the House of Representatives, on the 23d ult., in vindication of the North against the charge of aggression. A large portion of it we lay before our readers in this week's *Era*. After referring briefly to legislation by Congress in relation to Slavery, and giving a history of the manner in which the seat of Government was located in this District, he commences the survey of the relative benefits derived by the North and South from the Union, which we present on our fourth page.

Mrs. DENNIS, the widow of a respectable physician of New York, has accepted the agency of the *Musical World and Journal of the Fine Arts*, which has been tendered to her on such terms as will enable her to derive from it an honorable support. She presents herself with cordial testimonials from Doctors Cheever and Tyng of New York, and other well-known citizens; and the work for which she solicits patronage is of a high order of merit. She has already obtained in this city some two hundred subscribers, to whom she would express her heartfelt thanks, and as she intends to visit other places, for a similar purpose, we commend her enterprise to the public.

LAW OF SOUTHERN STATES IN REGARD TO COLORED SEAMEN.

The law of South Carolina, under which colored seamen entering her ports are imprisoned, is at last to be brought to a judicial test. Manuel Pereira, a colored Portuguese sailor, arrested to service on an English brig which was lately driven into Charleston by stress of weather, having been arrested and incarcerated, Mr. Matthew, British Consul at that port, applied through his counsel, Mr. Pettigrew, to Judge Walker, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge refusing to grant the writ, notice of an appeal was given, and this will probably bring the case ultimately before the Supreme Court for adjudication. It will be recalled that Mr. Hoar, commissioned by Massachusetts to bring this law before the judicial tribunals, was promptly expelled from the State. John Bull is treated with a little more consideration.

It would seem from the following paragraph in the *Charleston Mercury* of the 27th ultimo, that Louisiana is about to adopt a more rational and liberal course on the subject. It says—

"The Legislature of Louisiana, after full consideration of the representations which have been addressed to them, have reported those provisions of their law which provided for the imprisonment of colored seamen from abroad, and have substituted for this a provision allowing such seamen to land for their necessary duties, with passports from the Mayor. We have not yet seen the statute, and cannot say whether it applies to colored seamen from the North as well as from foreign countries. In regard to the former, we should be decidedly opposed to placing them on the same footing as the latter, except where they are driven into our ports by stress of weather. But, even in regard to them, it seems to us that our law ought to be changed on the principle of the Indiana and Illinois Constitutions. Let colored seamen from the North be forbidden to enter our ports, and let their introduction subject the vessel to a fine of a thousand dollars for every one and we venture to say we should be no more troubled with the visits of those precious 'citizens of Massachusetts.' We shall publish the Louisiana statute as soon as we can get a copy."

We shall not believe that the Legislature has made any such mean discrimination in favor of foreigners against their own countrymen, till we have indisputable proof of the fact. That the *Charleston Mercury* should advocate such a discrimination is in keeping with its general character. It has no love of country, and long since ceased to be an American journal. The contemptible policy it recommends is clearly exposed by the New York *Evening Post*.

"The Governments of these countries (France and Great Britain) have means of enforcing the rights of their subjects in South Carolina. It is proper, therefore, that a black cook from a British vessel should go on shore unmolested. Massachusetts has no such resource. If, therefore, there is a colored man among the crew of a Massachusetts vessel, he is seized and imprisoned till the vessel departs. The citizens of

the free States of the Union are not to be allowed the same liberties in the slave States as the subjects of a European Kingdom.

"We are not greatly surprised that this new indignity should be meditated, encouraged as it is by the submission with which the previous ones have been received."

SECTIONALISM—STATE RIGHTS—NON-INTERVENTION.

The Washington *Union*, the alpha and omega of whose Democracy is the duty of slave-catching, thus discourses on Sectionalism and State Rights:

"We have never believed that the *Southern Press* was the organ of the State Rights party, in the sense in which this party forms a portion of the Democracy of the Union. It is as far out of the line of this party at the South as the *National Era* is at the North. Both presses are essentially sectional, and neither of them can succeed without breaking up the national organization of parties. The one looks to a Southern Confederacy, the other, to the abolition of slavery, in violation of the compacts of the Constitution. To suppose that either the one or the other can force their extreme views on the Democratic party, is to say that this party contains within itself the element of self-destruction."

If Slavery be national and Liberty sectional, then the *Era* is sectional. If Liberty be national and Slavery sectional, the *Union* is sectional.

Liberty is the great interest of all the States of this Union; for its preservation and extension, the Union was founded and the Federal Government organized. Slavery is an interest cherished by not a third of our population, nor was the Union formed or the Government organized, for the purpose of perpetuating or extending it. The *National Era* is devoted to Liberty; the *Washington Union* to Slavery: which is sectional?

One of the amendments to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People." Our State Rights doctrine is all embraced in this provision; nor can the *Union*, nor any of its sectional allies point to a single opinion we have ever uttered, or measure advocated, in conflict with it. We charge that the *Union* not only has advocated measures repugnant to this provision, but that it is seeking to make one of these measures, the Fugitive Slave Law, the test of Democratic orthodoxy. The power to enact this law, or any one on the subject, is "not delegated by the Constitution to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States." It is therefore a reserved State power, and the law is a violation of State Rights, the offspring of Federal usurpation. The *Era* opposes it, and demands its repeal: the *Union* sustains it, and insists that its maintenance shall be made the test of Democracy—a law, enacted by Federal power, without warrant, in violation of State Rights, the pillar and ground of the Democratic party!

No, it is the *Union* that advocates consolidation doctrines; the *Era* is a State Rights paper.

Our Federal neighbor has the hardihood to assert that the *Era* looks "to the abolition of Slavery, in violation of the compacts of the Constitution." The assertion is false. The *Union* cannot produce in support of it, a single opinion ever expressed by us, a statement ever made, an act ever done. The practical principle which dictates and defines the national political action we advocate in relation to Slavery, is *Non-Intervention with Slavery* and the *Extradition of Slaves*; and this is a logical sequence, first, of the great doctrine held by Madison, and distinctly announced by Judge McLean from the Supreme Bench within a few years—that the *Federal Constitution* does not recognize the idea of property in man; secondly, of the doctrine of State Rights.

The provision relating to the importation or immigration of such persons as any of the States might think proper to admit, as originally introduced, seemed to imply that human beings might be property. Mr. Madison opposed it, because he could not bear that the Constitution they were about forming, should tolerate the idea that there could be property in man. The Convention sympathized with him, and the phraseology was modified, so as to preclude such an implication. This taken in connection with the language of the instrument itself, is authority enough for us. The Federal Constitution nowhere recognises the idea of property in man—nowhere, in the language of Judge McLean, regards slaves as property. Now, as the essential element of slaveholding is the property relation, and as the relation cannot exist, he regulated, he maintained, without law, and as the Federal Government cannot recognise or treat human beings as property, Slavery can have no legal existence within exclusively Federal jurisdiction. Wherever the Federal Power is the sole lawgiver, Slavery cannot exist except in violation of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, we find it existing in the District of Columbia, and how? When the territory was ceded to the Federal Government, the laws of Maryland and Virginia, including those which recognise human beings as property, were adopted or reenacted by express statute of Congress. This statute, so far as it treats human beings as property, we hold to be unconstitutional. Non-Intervention, which in our creed is the duty of the Federal Government in relation to Slavery, would therefore leave the system in this District without the form of law. The same doctrine and principle applied to our Territories, would make Slavery in them a legal impossibility.

But they are safe for the South; for they completely exclude the idea of all interference by Congress with the institution, as existing under State authority. Non-Intervention by the Federal Government with Slavery in the States leaves it without the boundaries of national politics or national parties.

The other doctrine referred to—that of State Rights—forbids legislation by Congress or any action by the Federal Government, in relation to the extradition of fugitives from service or labor. The provision of the Constitution on this subject imposes an obligation on the States, not on the Federal Government. It may be effectuated by State legislation; it is certain that it contains no grant of power to Congress to legislate. The right of reclamation is secured, but the power to prescribe the manner in which the right shall be exercised, not being delegated to Congress, not being necessary to its use, and not being prohibited to the States, is reserved to the States, in accordance with the Amendment to the Constitution above quoted.

We are aware that the authority of the Supreme Court is against this view of the subject; but the decisions of that tribunal are not infallible. They may be reconsidered—they are not irrevocable. Public Opinion changes—Courts change. The opinions of the Supreme Judiciary cannot destroy the right of Congress to repeal a law pronounced unconstitutional, or the right of a State Legislature to enact a law pronounced unconstitutional, with a view to the reconsideration of the question of its constitutionality.

Certainly, the doctrines we have just presented, as sustaining the position of Non-Intervention by the Federal Government with Slavery, and the extradition of slaves, were fully

sanctioned by Mr. Webster, in his 7th of March speech, in 1850.

1st. As to the absence of the recognition of chattel slavery by the Constitution, Mr. Webster held the following language:

"It may not be improper here to allude to that—[had almost said celebrated]—opinion of Mr. Madison. You observe, sir, that the term slavery is not used in the Constitution. The Constitution does not require that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up; it requires that persons bound to service in one State, and escaping into another, shall be delivered up. Mr. Madison opposed the introduction of the term slave into the Constitution; for he said he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the United States of America that there could be property in man."—Speech in U. S. Senate, March 7, 1850.

2dly. As to the absence of power in the Federal Government to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from service or labor, he said—

"This article of the Constitution which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, as is binding in honor and conscience as any other article. No man fulfills his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to elude and excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional duty. I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says, that those persons escaping to other States shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that the person escaping into another State, and coming therefor within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained it, and I entertain it now."

The opinions Mr. Webster held in 1850, and which he declared he had always held, are our opinions now; and were they suffered to control the legislation of the country, the question of Slavery would be excluded from the sphere of national politics. So far as the North would be concerned, it would be resolved into a purely moral question, to be treated by moral instrumentalities. So long as the citizens of the free States shall be forced into the support of Slavery, by the action of the Federal Government, so long will those of them who are Anti-Slavery in their views seek by political means to correct this action, to relieve them from this coerced, unconstitutional responsibility. Place the Federal Government in relation to Slavery on the ground of strict Non-Intervention, and National politics would be freed from this disturbing element, from this constant cause of sectional antagonisms.

Politico-economists would continue to argue on the subject of slave-labor, philanthropists to discuss it as a question of humanity, religious men to inquire into their denominational relations to it, and the Public Opinion of the North would constantly bear against the system, but political agitation would cease with the removal of political responsibility.

But the politicians of the South are infuriated. They know that the North has the numerical power; that two-thirds of the whole population reside within its limits; that it has majorities in both branches of the Federal Legislature; that its relative political power increases and must increase with every census; that at this very time, if united, it could spare several votes, and yet still fill the Presidential chair;—still, they insist upon dragging it into the support of an Evil it detests; they forge upon it odious, extra-constitutional responsibilities, provoking an agitation dangerous to the institution they would perpetuate. If they want peace, if they would retain the right of settling the question of slavery for themselves, let them cease to make it a subject of Federal action, let them consent to the repeal of all Federal legislation concerning it, let them take their position on the ground of absolute Non-Intervention in regard to it by the Federal Government, and so place an impassable gulf between them and that Northern majority, which will go on increasing until it shall bear away on whatever questions may be subjected to its action.

KOSUTH.

Kossuth is now in Boston. His journey from the moment he entered New England became triumphant. The People at every considerable town and station on his way greeted him with kind words and "material aid." In Boston he has been received by the Governor, with imposing display, and the Bostonians are delectating themselves with his eloquence.

We understand from one of his suite in New York that it was his purpose to leave Boston for England, where, we suppose, he and Mazzini will labor to give direction and efficiency to the revolutionary movement. The honors with which he has been received in New England have been paid, not so much to the man, as to the Principle he represents. We trust that his last impressions of America may be pleasant. Whether his visit on the whole has been an agreeable one, is doubtful. It seems to us that he misinterpreted the position of our Government for his release; misconceived the spirit of our foreign policy; failed to appreciate the character of our People, and overrated his ability to influence their views and purposes. Disappointment with them and with the Government has been the result.

Another thing fruitful of embarrassment and disagreeable misunderstanding, was the fact of his being attended by so large a retinue. It was expensive and troublesome, and did no good. Had Kossuth, unattended except by two or three of his secretaries, made the tour of the United States, he would have avoided many awkward difficulties, and the entertainments as well as the guest would have been better satisfied.

As to the effect of his visit and his captivizing oratory, it has been less than the demonstrations on his arrival led the Public to anticipate. He has piped into us, and we have not danced; he has mourned unto us, and we have not lamented. The People have been moved, but not to action. Americans appreciate genius, and may kindly at his burning words, but they seldom act from their impulses. The *cui bono* is always with them ruling question.

But, this much has been gained: The People have been awakened to a deeper interest in the affairs of Europe, and to the fact that they have responsibilities in relation to the cause of Liberty throughout the world; and it is not improbable that they now are better qualified than before the agitation consequent on the advent of Kossuth, should Europe again be convulsed by Revolution, to assume their true position; and Kossuth himself has collected money enough to aid him in carrying on an extensive revolutionary correspondence.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT WASHINGTON.—At the Washington Observatory, on the 4th (April 29th), at precisely nine minutes to one o'clock, two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, at intervals of one second. After the lapse of two minutes, three other shocks were experienced in quick succession, of still greater violence. These were followed by a strong small of the building. The officers then came outside the building and remarked that no small of any kind was perceptible in the atmosphere. The shocks were plainly felt in various parts of the city. The clerks of the Interior (located in Winder's building) ran out quite alarmed.

QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

And the angel that was sent unto me, whose name was Uriel, gave me an answer, and said: "Thy heart hath gone too far in this world, and thou hast not comprehended the way of the Most High."

Then said I, "Ye, my lord." Then said he unto me, "Go thy way, weigh me the dust of the earth, and measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past."—II Esdras, chap. iv.

A bending staff I would not break,
A feeble staff I would not shake,
Nor even rashly pluck away
The error which some truth may stay,
Whose loss might leave the soul without
A staff to lean upon the shaft of doubt.
And yet, at times, when over-ruled
A darker mystery seems to fall,
(May God forgive the child of dust,
Who seeks to know where Faith should trust.)
I raise the questions, old and dark,
Of Uzzah's tempted Patriarch,
And, speech-confounded, build again
The baffled tower of Shinar's plain.

I am: how little more I know!
Whence came I? Whither do I go?
A centred self which feels and is—
A cry between the silences;
A shadow-birth of clouds and strife,
With sunshine on the hills of life;
A shaft, from Nature's quiver, cast
Into the future, from the past;
Between the cradle and the shroud,
A meteor's flight from cloud to cloud.

Through the vastness, arching all,
I see the great stars rise and fall,
The roiling seasons come and go,
The tides ebb and flow;
The tokens of a central Force,
Whose circles, in their widening course,
Overlap and move the Universe;
The workings of the Law, whence springs
The rhythmic harmony of things,
Which shapes in earth the dawning spar,
And orbs in heaven the morning star.
O! I see, in earth and sky—
Star, flower, leaf, and every thing,
This conscious life—is it the same
Which thrills the universal frame,
Whereby the carved crystal shone,
And mounts the sap from forest roots,
Whereby the exiled wood-bird tells
How feels the stone the pang of birth,
Which brings its sparkling prism forth?
The forest-tree the throb which gives
The life-blood to its leafy thraves?
Do birds and blossom feel like me
Life's many-faded mystery—
The wonder which it is, or not?
Or stand I severed and distinct,
From Nature's chain of life unlinked?
Allied to all, yet not the less
Prisoned in separate consciousness,
Alone embowered with a sense
Of life, and cause, and consequence?

In vain to me the Sphinx propounds
The riddle of her sights and sounds;
Back still the vaulted mystery gives
The echoed question it receives—
What signifies the brook? What oracle
Is in the pulse of ocean-swell?
What may the wind be, how he blows?
The meaning of the morning dew?
The hieroglyphics of the stars?
Or clouded sunset's crimson bars?
I vainly ask, for moods my skill
The trick of Nature's cypher still.

I turn from Nature unto men,
I ask the stylus and the pen;
What says the bard of old? What meant
The prophets of the Orient?
The rolls of buried Egypt hid
In painted tomb and pyramid?
What mean Idæan's arrowy lines,
Or dusk Elysian's monstrous signs,
How speaks the primal thought of man
From the grim carving of Gopas?
Where rests the secret? Where the keys
Of 'old dead bolted mysteries?
Alas! the dead retain their trust,
Dust hath no answer from the dust.
The great enigmas still unguessed,
Unanswered the eternal quest;
I gather up the scattered rays
Of wisdom in the early days,
Faint gleams and broken, like the light
Of meteors in a Northern night,
Betraying to the dawning ear
The unseen sun which gave them birth;
I listen to the Sybil's chant,
The voice of priest and hierophant;
I know what Ladis, Kresnas saith,
And what of life and what of death,
The demon taught to Socrates,
And what beneath his garbled treat,
Slow pacing with a dream-like tread,
The solemn-thoughted Plato said;
Nor lack I tokens great and small,
Of God's clear light in each and all,
While holding with more dear regard
The scroll of Hebrew Seer and Bard.
The sacred pages promise light,
With Christ's Evangel over writ,
Thy miracle of Life and Death,
Oh Holy One of Nazareth!

On Aetna ruins gray and lone,
The clashing serpent coils in stone,
The types and symbols and unknown
Of the end of things and unknown;
Whereof we seek the clue to find
With groping fingers of the blind!
Forever sought and never found,
We trace that serpent-symple round
Our resting-place, our starting bound!
Oh thriftlessness of dream and guess!
Oh wisdom, which is foolishness!
Why did I seek from outward things
The answers which I seek within;
Why stretch beyond my own experience
And seek, for that which lies so near?
Why climb the far-off hills with pain,
A nearer view of heaven to gain?
In lowliest depths of bosky dells
The hermit, Contemplation, dwells,
A fountain's pine-bough slopes his seat,
And lotus-twined his silent feet,
Heaven, piercing heaven with serene sight,
He sees at noon the stars, whose light
Shall glorify the coming night.

Here let me pause, my guest forego;
Enough for me to feel and know
That he in whom the cause and end,
The Past and Future, meet and blend,
Who, girt with his immunities,
Our vast and starry universe sees,
Small as the clustered Pleiades,
Moves not alone the heavenly quires,
But waves the spring-time's grassy spires;
Guards not Archaic feet alone,
But deigns to guide and keep my own;
Speaks not alone the words of fate,
Which worlds destroy and worlds create,
But whispers in my spirit's ear,
In tones of love or warning fear,
A language none beside may hear.

To Him, from wanderings long and wild,
I come, an over-wearied child,
In cool and shade His peace to find,
Like dew-fall settling on my mind,
Assured that all I know is best,
And humbly trusting for the rest.
I turn from the beyond to the here,
To the types and symbols and here;
From Nature and her mockery, Art,
And book and speech of men apart,
To the still witness in my heart;
With reverence waiting to behold
His Avatar of Love unfold,
The Eternal Beauty new and old!

J. G. W.

"We learn that the Hon. Luther Bradish has been appointed by the President to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the city of New York, in the place of John Young, deceased, and that the appointment was on Tuesday confirmed by the Senate."

What's the matter? Mr. Bradish used to be as good an anti-slavery man as Senator Seward himself. We have not heard of his conversion.

Mr. HULSEMAN, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, left Washington yesterday, on his return to Vienna. It is understood that previously to his departure he addressed an Official Note to the Secretary of State, and communicated copies of it to the members of the Diplomatic Corps; but of the purport of this note we are unprovided.—*Id.*

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Missouri.—The Democrats of Missouri held their State Convention on the 6th ultimo, at Jefferson City. Both sections of the Democracy, Benton and anti-Benton, were represented; the Bentons held the majority, but the order of the day was conciliation. The Convention agreed upon a series of resolutions, reaffirming the Baltimore resolutions of '48, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98; sanctioning the Compromise measures; upholding the right of instruction, declaring that the People have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress through the Legislature, and to hold the members of the Legislature accountable for any misrepresentation of their will in giving instructions; and disavowing any fellowship with Abolitionists or Nullifiers. The resolutions were intended to maintain the right of instruction, without implying censure of the course of Colonel Benton in appealing from the Legislature to the People.

An attempt by Dr. Lawry, an anti-Benton member, to make adherence to the Compromise measures a test, was voted down. General Sterling Price (Benton) was nominated for Governor; Dr. W. Brown (anti-Benton) for Lieutenant Governor. An electoral ticket, consisting of five Benton and four anti-Benton men, was nominated. The same proportion was observed in the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and in the State Central Committee. No instructions were given to the delegates in relation to Presidential candidates, but a resolution was adopted, expressing a preference for the old ticket, Cass and Butler.

So far as we can judge from the proceedings, the two sections of the Democracy in Missouri have buried their differences.

The Whigs held their Convention at St. Louis on the 16th. The newspapers say that they were united and enthusiastic. Colonel Doniphan was nominated for the office of Governor. Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, and an electoral ticket was nominated. Resolutions were adopted, expressing devotion to the Union, denouncing the further agitation of the Slavery Question, declaring the intention of the Whigs of Missouri to support no candidate for the State or National Legislature, or for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, "unless he is known or believed to be in favor of the Compromise measures as a final settlement of the Slavery Question, and opposed to reopening in the slightest degree the question involved in them for renewed agitation;" demanding protection to American industry, and aid to river and harbor improvements. The Convention further resolved that Mr. Fillmore was its choice for the Presidency, Mr. Bates its first, Mr. Crittenden its second, choice for the Vice Presidency.

North Carolina.—The Whigs of this State in their State Convention recommended Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Graham for the Vice Presidency, but they added the following resolution:

"Third, That, whilst thus declaring our choice for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we will, nevertheless, cordially support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures, which we insist should be adhered to as the only faithful execution, as a final settlement, in the principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects they embrace. And we declare it, as the opinion of this Convention, that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North Carolina unless he is, beyond doubt, in favor of maintaining the entire series of Compromise measures."

Georgia.—The Constitutional Union Convention passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Constitutional Union party will not give its support to any candidate for the office of President or Vice President of the United States, unless the Convention nominating such candidate shall declare its acquiescence in the measures of Congress known as the Compromise measures, and its determination to consider these measures as a final adjustment of the matters embraced by them."

It was resolved to take no further action at present in relation to the Presidential election, but to hold another State Convention, after the Baltimore Conventions shall have acted.

Florida.—The Florida Democratic Convention met on the 19th ultimo, and nominated James E. Broome for Governor, A. T. Maxwell for Congress, and D. L. Yulee and S. W. Spencer delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention. A series of resolutions were adopted, the first of which affirms the Virginia resolutions of 1798; the second endorses the Baltimore resolutions of 1840; the third deprecates the revival of any past issues; and the fourth appoints fourteen delegates to the Baltimore Convention, untrammelled. No preference was expressed for any individual, but it was understood that the first choice of the Convention was Douglas for President, and Jefferson Davis for Vice President.

Maine.—At a meeting of the Free Soil members of the Legislature of Maine, held at Augusta, week before last, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

"Resolved, That the cause of American Liberty is still dear to the hearts and strong in the unwavering purposes of its friends; that it is to be steadily prosecuted through whatever vicissitudes it may pass; and that we admit no settlement which allows the extension of slavery or the slave power, or the perversion of our General Government into an instrument of oppression."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a National Free Soil Convention, as early as may be, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, for the united support of free men in the approaching canvass."

"Resolved, That we recommend to that Convention the names of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, for such candidates."

The Convention also chose sixteen delegates to the National Convention. The *Portland Inquirer*, one of the ablest and truest papers in New England, in its last number, runs up the ticket nominated, and accompanies it with the following:

"To-day we give to the breeze the banner recommended at Augusta for 1852. It is an emblem and promise of *Righteous Government*, and every free heart in Maine will hail it like the rainbow on the bosom of the deluge. It tells of Liberty, Justice, Glory; of Hope, Joy, Prosperity, and Peace perpetual. It is the flag of our country's young men—true, noble, gallant, just."

Alabama.—The Whigs in several districts of Alabama are indicating a strong desire for the reorganization of the Whig party in that State. A county meeting has recommended the holding of a State Convention of Whigs on the fourth Monday in May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a National Convention, and sustaining Mr. Fillmore.

South Carolina.—The State Convention of South Carolina, to consider the subject of Secession, met at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 25th. Governor Means was chosen President. A committee of twenty-one was appointed to which was referred the act of the Legislature for the appointment of deputies to a Southern Congress, and the call of a Convention. Of course, nothing will be done.

Last Thursday, majority and minority reports were submitted, and made the special order for the next day. The majority report solemnly affirms the right of Secession, and declares that South Carolina is now restrained from its exercise from considerations of expediency only. The same consideration will restrain the Convention from attempting any action.

Maryland.—The Whig members of the Maryland Legislature lately assembled in Convention, passed resolutions in favor of the finality of the Compromise, and in favor of Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency, but declaring their willingness to support any other true Whig who has stood, and continues to stand, by the finality of the Compromise.

Michigan.—The Democratic State Convention organized at 11 o'clock this morning (April 28)—133 members were present.

Immediately after the organization, the Hon. B. F. Wetherell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the role of delegates be called by the secretary, and that each member of the Convention, on his name being called, announce his preference for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency."

The members announced Lewis Cass as their choice, without a dissenting voice.

Governor McClelland was elected one of the delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention.

Illinois.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois, which met a short time since, passed resolutions affirming the finality of the Compromise, and unanimously recommended Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. This of course was to be expected. Texas has nominated Houston; Pennsylvania, Buchanan; Michigan, Cass; Indiana, Lane; Kentucky, Butler; Illinois, Douglas; and Marcy is understood to be the candidate of a majority of the delegates from New York. The Democracy is abundantly blessed with candidates.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

There was a time when Mr. Stephens of Georgia was singular among Southern men, for his liberality on the question of Slavery. He was classed with those who, while offering no defence for Slavery on abstract grounds, pleaded in excuse for its toleration an inexorable necessity. The *Southern Herald*, of Athens, Georgia, in its issue of September 25th, 1851, quotes the following language, which, it says, was held by Mr. Stephens in Congress, in the year 1845, in a speech advocating the annexation of Texas:

"This acquisition will give additional power to the Southwestern section in the National Councils, and for this purpose I want it. Not that I am desirous to see an extension of 'the Area of Slavery,' as some gentlemen have said its effect would be. I am no defender of Slavery in the abstract. Liberty always has been for me, and I would rejoice to see all of Adam's family, in every land and clime, in the enjoyment of those rights which are set forth in our Declaration of Independence as natural and inalienable, if a stern necessity, bearing the mark and impress of the Creator himself, did not in some cases interpose and prevent. Such is the case with the States where Slavery now exists. But I have no wish to see it extended to other countries; and if the annexation of Texas was for the sole purpose of extending Slavery where it does not now and would not otherwise exist, I would oppose it."

The liberal views of Mr. Stephens, we presume, endangered his political standing. Men's circumstances and interests modify their sentiments insensibly. A few years later, like Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, once remarkable for his toleration, he was transformed into an extreme pro-slavery man, and allied himself with those who considered the claim and policy of extending Slavery to countries in which it had no existence, of far more importance than the preservation of the Union. And now we find him holding all party organizations, and the Union itself, as less vital than the perpetration of a law for catching runaway slaves, whose provisions are a disgrace to the country.

In a speech in the House on the 27th, he assumed the ground that the Whig and Democratic parties represented no principles, no questions—that an organization aspiring to the title of a National Party, must be organized on the questions of the day. But, he asked, "What is the prominent question of the day?" We commend his answer to the consideration of men who have any ideas beyond a cotton plantation.

"The great, leading, controlling, prominent question," he says, "which is likely to enter into the contest, is the right, the constitutional right, of one section of the country to reclaim their slaves."

On this question he demands that parties shall be organized; he will support no party, no candidate, that does not make it a prominent question. All other subjects are dismissed as insignificant. Millions of money and thousands of lives have been sacrificed through the inattention of Congress to the subject of River and Harbor Improvements; but what is this to the recapture of a few miserable runaways? How shall the public lands be disposed of? Shall we in the modification of our revenue

ties; but upon the arrival of the officers at the hotel, he could not be found.

Officer Snyder took the cars for Harrisburg, where he had been temporarily arrested, but subsequently liberated without examination.

Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest over the dead body of the negro, and a verdict was rendered according to the above circumstances. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. He had resided in Columbia eighteen months. These facts are gathered from the proceedings of the Coroner's jury.

The first account represented the discharge of the pistol as accidental; but the following despatch from Baltimore, published in the *New York Tribune*, containing the statement of Mr. Ridgely, shows that there was no accident about it:

Baltimore, Friday, April 30, 1852.

Police Officer Ridgely, of the firm of Zell & Ridgely, of this city, was the party who shot the alleged fugitive slave at Columbia yesterday. He was pursued by an excited crowd, but succeeded in reaching Shrewsbury during the night, and arrived at this city in the morning train. He says, after they had arrested the fugitive, they were surrounded by a crowd of negroes; and in order to intimidate them, as well as the prisoner, who was making a desperate resistance, he drew his pistol. At that moment, Smith got his (Ridgely's) finger between his teeth, and under a sudden impulse of pain and excitement, he discharged his pistol, and the ball passed through the negro's body, causing his instant death.

Of course a crime has been committed, the laws of Pennsylvania have been outraged, and a demand will be made on the Governor of Maryland for the delivery of Ridgely. Should he refuse to comply with the requisition, it would excite no surprise. Pennsylvania has been so degraded of late, by unworthy concessions, under the influence of Buchanan, that she has almost forfeited her right to be treated as a sovereign State. She is rather a colony of Maryland, and can hardly complain at the establishment of the black code of Slavery upon her soil.

LITERARY NOTES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOURNEY THROUGH TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. F. Wallcut, 11th street and Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

These two volumes form a very attractive portion of Appleton's "Popular Library." They are from the pen of M. Nue, a missionary priest of the Congregation of St. Lazarus, and contain his recollections of a journey through the interior of Asia in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846. In the year 1842, the Pope erected Mongolia into a Vicariate Apostolic, and in 1844 M. Nue set out under instructions from the Vicar, on an extensive tour, for the purpose of studying the characters and manners of the Tartars, and of ascertaining, if possible, the extent and limits of the Vicariate. In these volumes, in graphic style, he relates what he saw and experienced in his travels, and there is a flavor of adventure and novelty about them, which quite captivate one's attention.

THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY. By Jos. Thomas, M. D. Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Biddle.

Dr. Thomas, formerly classical teacher in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, has constructed this work on the basis of the First Book of Etymology, by James Lynd, a production adopted as a text book in the public schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn. We think the Doctor has performed his task with great care and skill, and given us a book well calculated to promote an analytic knowledge of the English language. It is intended for schools, but useful anywhere.

THE RAILROAD JUBILEE. Boston, 1852: J. N. Eastburn, City Printer.

We all recollect the famous Jubilee in Boston, last September, in commemoration of the opening of the railroad communication between Boston and Canada. We saw the pageant, and can well believe that no public event in this country has ever been celebrated with more imposing display. The Bostonians have a way of doing whatever they undertake, and with all their might. Under the auspices of a Committee of the City Council, a full account of the celebration has been prepared, and printed in superb style. The paper, typography, and binding of the volume, are perfectly luxurious. Through the politeness of Mr. Appleton, we have received a copy of the book from the Committee, for which they will accept our thanks.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Price, \$5 a year.

We have already had occasion to speak of the plan of this quarterly, and the manner in which it is conducted. Every physician who would keep up with the march of his profession at home should be a reader of it. Nor are its pages of value to him alone. The general reader will find in it a great deal that is curious and instructive.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Price, \$5 a year.

We have already had occasion to speak of the plan of this quarterly, and the manner in which it is conducted. Every physician who would keep up with the march of his profession at home should be a reader of it. Nor are its pages of value to him alone. The general reader will find in it a great deal that is curious and instructive.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Price, \$5 a year.

We have already had occasion to speak of the plan of this quarterly, and the manner in which it is conducted. Every physician who would keep up with the march of his profession at home should be a reader of it. Nor are its pages of value to him alone. The general reader will find in it a great deal that is curious and instructive.

of the Baptist denomination, and formerly preached in Virginia. He is blind, but a man of persuasive eloquence, and reminds one of the Blind Preacher in Wm. "British Spy." Mr. Beecher is well known as an independent preacher, and a true-hearted friend of Liberty. No man here can draw larger audiences, or delight them more. Mr. Culver was formerly a member of Congress from Washington county, in this State, and has had, for one or two years, a law office in this city. His practice is rapidly increasing, and his reputation of being an able and eloquent advocate of human rights. It is hoped that the occasion will attract to this city a numerous body of anti-slavery men and women.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY holds its annual meeting the same day, at Rochester, New York, and Messrs. GARRISON, PHILLIPS, and others are expected to attend the meeting. This Society would not have been driven from the city—to use the language of its friends—I think, if the speakers had used more circumspection, prudence, and good nature. TRUTH, on the subject of slavery, can be spoken here boldly, and without serious molestation, if those who utter it do not appear to provoke wrath and opposition. At times of this, we may refer to the resolutions adopted last year by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and to the speeches on that occasion.

MANHATTAN.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Gwin asked that the Senate would take up the bill providing for the settlement of claims which originated in the military operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847. He said he would briefly state the reasons inducing him to this motion. By this morning's mail he received a letter from Col. Fremont, late a member of the Senate, dated London, April 13, 1852, in which he said that on the evening of the 8th inst., as he was stepping into a carriage with his family to visit a friend, he was arrested by a party of Bow street officers who were of a low order, rude and insolent; and they were accompanied by a Solicitor's clerk of the same character. No time was allowed him to collect information, or have intercourse with his friends; he was simply informed that he was arrested on the suit of unknown parties, for the sum of \$50,000; that he subsequently ascertained that he was arrested on liabilities connected with his military operations in California during the years 1846 and 1847; that he was confined in the Tower of London for twenty-four hours, and asked to pay the sum of \$50,000, which he was unable to do.

He was requested by Col. Fremont to bring to subject to the notice of Congress, and in doing so, he made this appeal to the Senate to take up the bill he had mentioned.

Mr. Shields took up the bill, and said he was committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Senate then took up the resolutions upon non-intervention.

Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate in review of the speeches of Mr. Bell and Mr. Soule upon this subject.

Mr. Wade got the floor, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow week, and the subject was postponed till to-morrow week.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Hamlin reported in favor of printing 17,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Reports on Arts and Sciences. Also, to print 5,000 extra copies of the Agricultural part of the same report. This was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Borland submitted resolutions calling for information relative to the amount of land which had been granted to the United States for the use of the departments. Laid on the table.

Mr. Shields reported back the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims arising out of the conquest of California; and the same was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Cass, calling for copies of the correspondence between the United States and France, with the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of the Rev. C. L. Brace, was taken up and adopted.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pearce addressed the Senate till after three o'clock, in defence of the Administration of Andrew Johnson, preferred by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter upon the subject of the Deficiency bill. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to create a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California; when it was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the current year.

Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded his remarks in reply to Messrs. Gwin and Hunter.

Mr. Gwin submitted a few remarks in response.

Mr. Rusk took the floor, and moved that the bill be postponed until Monday; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

The chair laid before the Senate a report from the several heads of the department, of a plan for classifying the duties and salaries, &c., of the clerks now employed therein.

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap postage.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was agreed to.

A bill granting a pension to Jim Capron, a free negro, for revolutionary services, was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Rusk spoke nearly two hours in support of the amendment granting additional aid to the Collins line, and the bill was then postponed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

We briefly noticed last week the proceedings on Tuesday, the 27th. The speeches of Mr. Hendricks of Indiana and Mr. Smith of Alabama, on the Homestead bill, were unimportant. Here is an abstract of the speech of Mr. Stephens, given in the Baltimore Sun. It presents the gist of it:

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, took the floor, and after alluding to the policy which had been recently pursued, by which a hundred millions of acres of land had been given away, expressed himself as being opposed to the passage of the bill before the Committee until some general system of disposing of the public domain shall have been adopted. In every free and representative country, he said, there must exist principles.

He did not rise to defend any party or faction, but to lay down grave fundamental principles, without which no Government can be sustained. Parties, he contended, must be organized with reference to the predominant principle of the day; and the great political question at present in this country is, whether it shall be the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The majority of the people he believed to be in favor of the performance of all constitutional obligations; and no platform could stand unless it were based upon the Constitution, nor would any Administration be sustained unless it were actuated by such principles.

He went on to state that if which he did not admit, the North would not stand up for the Constitution, he should not care how soon the confederacy were rent asunder. He expressed himself opposed to National Conventions, and surrendering to an irresponsible body the power to prescribe rules and laws for the country is to get. The people, he continued, would not vote for any man who should not be in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. He then read extracts from the *Union and Tribune*, from which he dissented, and four other papers, to show that the Whigs were more in favor of the compromise, as a body, than the Democrats. He denounced the opposition to the institutions of the South as being against the Law of Creation; the colored man being inferior to the white, intellectually and mentally, and who, he said, is an entirely different being. He was proceeding to show the decrease in the number of free blacks, compared with slaves, when his time elapsed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the state of the Union, and took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who had the floor, spoke in favor of the principle of the bill. The Government of the United States, he said, was the largest land owner in the world, and Congress had from time to time disposed of the public lands in various ways, and with general approval. This being the case, and there being no question as to the power of Congress he maintained that there is nothing unconstitutional in the bill before the Committee. The bill he considered as not only expedient, but calculated in various ways, to which he alluded, to promote the general welfare.

He expressed himself in favor of that policy which would people the public domain and give homes to the homeless; and instanced himself as a proof of what may be done by perseverance and industry. He said he was a settler, and having risen through successive offices to be Governor of Mississippi, and stood there the defender of the bill.

Mr. Parker, of Indiana, went at some length into a definition of his position with reference to the recent Whig caucus, which he said was not merely to determine upon the time and place of the meeting, but to determine upon the disagreement from Mr. Stephens as to the want of determination at the North to maintain the Constitution, but coincided with him in his objections to the action of conventions, and for his own part, said he would vote for no man as President who was not true to the compromise.

Mr. Milson, of Virginia, said he should not make any allusion to the Presidential election, but should confine himself exclusively to the bill before the Committee, and the usages of constitutional law.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

The rules having been suspended, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill before the Committee.

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the Committee. He said he endorsed the action of the seceders from the caucus recently held in the Capitol to the fullest extent. He traced the history of the establishment of new States, and the acquisition of new territory, to show that a system had invariably been pursued, by which the South was degraded, from the time of the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 down to the passage of the Compromise act; whose institutions were thus kept within prescribed limits, beyond which they must not travel.

The doctrine of State Rights, he said, amounted to this, that slavery is to be protected only where it exists, and that no support to man as a candidate for the Presidency could be given unless he was in favor of the compromise.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, advocated the constitutionality of the bill before the Committee, and contended that those who maintained its unconstitutionality had voted for appropriations of land which were liable to the same objections. He contended that Congress possessed the same power to grant lands that it has to appropriate money, and considered the object in increasing territories is the settlement and cultivation of lands; having acquired territory, it became the duty of the General Government to settle them, and render them productive. He insisted that there is nothing in the measure under consideration, which would increase the revenue, by enabling persons by their industry to pay those taxes which at present it is out of their power to do.

The Chairman here stated that the hour having elapsed, he would suspend the bill, Mr. McMullen, who reported the bill, would have an hour during which to close the debate.

Mr. McMullen took the floor, and said the bill had been so fully, fairly, and ably debated, that little remained for him to say in conclusion. He then controverted the arguments that had been advanced as to the unconstitutionality of the measure.

He concluded by referring to the political aspect of the country, and considered the time which had been spent in political disquisitions as detracting from the character of the country; at the same time expressing his conviction that the Democrats had the power of electing a new President, and that he would vote for no man who would not pledge himself to maintain the Constitution.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, for the use of the House, and 3,000 additional copies for the use of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Cleggman said that before he voted on this resolution, he desired to be informed who was to do this printing, and on what terms. He was very much surprised that so much time had elapsed without the House being apprized what arrangement the Committee on Printing had made for the execution of the printing of the House. There were rumors—he could not say whether true or not—that the Committee had given out the printing of the House at 15 cents per copy, upon the terms for which responsible men had offered to do the work.

Mr. Gorman said that this was the usual resolution, and he would call the previous question.

Mr. Gorman moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Houston, however, he withdrew the motion, and said the House should determine the question on the demand for the previous question.

The House then refused to second the demand for the previous question—ayes 46, noes 87.

The resolution was postponed until Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Stuart of Michigan in the chair), and proceeded to consider the private calendar.

The Committee, after being in session two hours and a half, rose and reported to the House the following bills, with the recommendation that they do pass:

A bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, of the United States Army.

Senate bill granting relief to John A. McGaw, of New York.

A bill for the relief of Patrick Gas.

A bill for the relief of William H. Wells, and others.

The question being on the engrossment of the bills, the House adjourned.

Messrs. Moore of Pennsylvania, and Florence, stated, as they had not been able to obtain the floor to give their views on the Homestead bill, and as they would both have to leave the city this afternoon, they would ask leave to file their speeches.

[Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."]

The House adjourned, to meet to-morrow.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, of the United States Army.

Debate ensued; at the termination of which, under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed.

Two ineffectual motions were made to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the Homestead bill; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

The House took up the Senate bill for the relief of Charles H. Smith, of Ohio. By the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to give him credit for nearly \$8,000, which the amount of losses sustained by him while acting as commander and purser of the steamer Scourge and schooner Taney, at Alvarado.

The House, also under a suspension of the rules, passed a bill for the relief of Jane Irwin, on account of the services and losses of her father in the war of the revolution, and allowing her thirty-five years' half-pay as a captain in the army.

The House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table.

The agricultural part of the Patent Office report was laid upon the table, and the motion to print 100,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Various Senate bills were referred to the appropriate committees, and several of them were passed.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses adjourned Tuesday, without transacting business, on account of the decease of Mr. Andrews, a member from Maine.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of a private school for boys established this year at Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. J. George Gunther is one of the most prominent victims made by the events of 1848-49 in Germany. As a member of the celebrated Parisian Diet of Frankfurt, he represented there the most famous republican principles, with self-sacrifice, purity, and ability. Dr. Gunther is the same time the brother-in-law of Robert Smith, the great representative of the popular interests in the same Diet, and for this reason the most hateful to the absolutist Powers, and chosen by a minority, murdered by Whitechapel in Vienna, at their combined instigation. The police report of Dr. G., as well as his writings, make him likewise a mark of a most violent and deadly persecution by the absolutists and tyrant rulers of Germany, and, above all, that of Saxony, his home, and of Austria—no far, say, that, to escape the most cruel persecutions, he fled to this country, and the half of his numerous family, scattered among his friends and which until he could join him here in this sacred land of refuge. By his deep learning and erudition in nearly all branches of human knowledge, the land of serious and solid studies, he ranked among the learned men of his time, and his extensive and various scientific, linguistic, and full scholastic information.

We regret to hear of the death of the Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, who, as we learn from private telegraphic dispatches, died at his residence in that State on Friday last. He was laboring under a pulmonary affection, which induced him some days ago to return to his home.—H. B.

"PETER FORGE, President."

CHARLES F. STANBURY.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1852.

The Anti-Slavery Convention met here to-day. The Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, was chosen President, and George W. Julian, of Indiana, Fred. Douglass, C. B. Burleigh, and Russell Everett, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents. The proceedings are unimportant.

The following resolutions were adopted by this body to-day, declaring the unalterable purpose of the abolitionists to continue, under every circumstance, the discussion of the anti-slavery question, and to maintain, by any means, or by any true-hearted abolitionist courage in or out of any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisition.

The following resolution was offered and warmly debated, but not finally acted upon: "Resolved, That slaveholding is in itself an act of war, and that all those who are connected with it, are held eminently responsible."

Evening Session.—Resolutions from this Convention were introduced, declaring that this is not less the native land of the negro than the white man, and that a proposition to remove the former to any other country is in every way as unjust and impudent as would be a proposition to remove the latter, that when the friends of Colonization manifest the same desire to promote the interest of negroes at home that they do abroad, it may then be time for the colored people to consider the Colonization scheme; but for the present, the colored people should turn a deaf ear to all Colonization agencies.

The resolutions were supported by several speakers, and opposed by none, and finally, were unanimously adopted.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1852.

At the Abolition Convention, last evening, the remaining resolutions of the Committee were adopted, including three sympathizing with that of Hungary, and expressing surprise that Kosuth, with his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with that kind all over the world, did not see the absurdity of a mission of liberty among slaveholders, and saved the cause of the slave, and himself the degradation, that has fallen upon it and him.

The resolution, which embraced the latter declaration, was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Mr. Julian made a speech, in which he advocated a new political organization, to overthrow the present Whig and Democratic parties, and a series of resolutions embracing that purpose was adopted.

Frederick Douglass made the closing speech; and at 11 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Hall was crowded during the whole sitting to its utmost capacity.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Franklin arrived at New York on the 27th ult., the Niagara at Halifax on the 28th, the Pacific, at New York on the 2d instant. The advices, to the 21st ult., are not important.

England was agitated by preparations for the coming election. The friends of Lord John Russell, despairing, it is said, of re-electing him from London, are trying to elect him from Edinburgh. The public mind had been greatly excited by the statement of a captain of a Quebec vessel, that in the spring of 1851 he had seen two vessels imbedded in the ice, drifting towards Davis's Straits, which were supposed to be the ships of Sir John Franklin; but the story soon fell into discredit.

The Arctic expedition sailed on the 15th, consisting of three ships and two propellers.

Professor Wilson, the Christopher of Blackwood's Magazine, has resigned his chair of moral philosophy, in consequence of age and infirmity.

An interesting debate had taken place in Parliament, on a motion for the appointment of a committee to examine the East India Company's charter, and investigate the Company's Government. The motion was agreed to.

The Court of Exchequer had rendered judgment against Alderman Solomon, setting the point that none but Christians can be sent to Parliament.

France still submits meekly to the usurpations of Napoleon. M. Emile Girardin is threatened with a suppression of his journal. Forty-nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2d of December, in consequence of the excessive restrictions on the Press. In the protest of the heirs of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of their property, Poillet and Berryer were counsel for the Orleans family. The Prefect of the Seine, in behalf of the President, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court, and the case was postponed.

The Central German Emigration Society complain that swindling agents are persuading the Polish peasantry to leave their homes, by representing that the "King of America" has granted to Kosuth vast tracts of land for the purpose of settlement.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at New York yesterday, with a large number of passengers from California, and between two and three million dollars in gold. Her passengers came over the Isthmus railroad, which is now completed to within twelve miles of Gorgona.

The Crescent City brings the California mails of the 5th ultimo. The general news is of no particular interest, except so far as it relates to the success of the miners. The floods having entirely subsided, the yield of gold is reported to be larger than ever. The accounts from all the districts are uniformly encouraging.

A war of extermination is reported to have been declared by the whites of Klamath against the Indians. A party of settlers and miners recently surrounded two lodges at Indian Ferry, and shot the men and several squaws. They also destroyed the ranch.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that the Hon. John Sergeant, who has been dangerously ill for some time, was considerably better on Saturday last. His reported death, therefore, as announced in the New York papers of Saturday, and consequently in the *National Intelligencer* of Monday, was incorrect. Mr. S. has been confined to his bed for about six weeks, and, although still severely indisposed, a hope is indulged that he will yet recover.

National Intelligencer.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE subscriber proposes to open a private school for boys at Newport, Rhode Island, on Monday, the 3d day of May next. The school will be conducted by a native-born American, who will give instruction in the English language, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and the natural intellectual philosophy and in the Latin, French, French, and German languages.

Desired instruction will also be given, for an additional charge, in all European languages, and also in music and drawing.

For the tuition of day scholars will be \$100 a year; for board and tuition of boarders, \$200 a year. The number of pupils that board with the subscriber, \$200 a year, must be quarterly in advance.

Dr. J. GEORGE GUNTHER.

Refer to Prof. C. Book, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. George S. Hillard, Dr. S. C. Howe, Prof. H. R. Rogers; Boston; Oliver D. Lynd, Dr. J. A. King, New York, &c.

Newport, April 1, 1852.

May 6.

THOMAS'S FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

E. C. & J. BIDDLE.

No. 6 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Have Just Published.

THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Designed to promote Progress in the Use and Facilitate the Acquisition of a Knowledge of the English Language, for Beginners. (On the basis of "The First Book of Etymology" by James Lynd, M. D., of Philadelphia.)

BY JOSEPH THOMAS, M. D.

Formerly Classical Teacher in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia.

"THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY." By Lynd, is now in use as a class book in the Public School, New York, under the care of the Public Ward Schools, and in a large portion of the Public Ward Schools of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. The volume prepared by Dr. Thomas, and now issued from the press of E. C. & J. Biddle, is a new and improved edition, and its leading features may be briefly stated thus:

1. The nature of roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and the distinction between primitive and derivative, simple and compound words, are explained.

2. The prefixes and suffixes of Latin, Greek, and other origin are given, and their various meanings fully and accurately explained.

3. Exercises are given, designed primarily to impress on the mind of the pupil the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, and to enable him to derive the meanings of words of our language generally.

4. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

5. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

6. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

7. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

8. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

9. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

10. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

11. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

12. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

13. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

14. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

15. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

16. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

17. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

18. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

19. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

20. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

21. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

22. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

23. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

24. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

25. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

26. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

27. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

28. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

29. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

30. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

31. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

32. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

33. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

34. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

35. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

36. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

37. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

38. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

39. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

40. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

41. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

42. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

43. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

44. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

45. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

46. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

47. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

48. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

49. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

50. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

51. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

52. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

53. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

54. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

55. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

56. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

57. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

58. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

59. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

60. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

61. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

62. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

63. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

64. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

65. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

66. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

67. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

68. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

69. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

70. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

71. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

72. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

73. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

74. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

75. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

76. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

77. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

78. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

79. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

80. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

81. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

82. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

83. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

84. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

85. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

86. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

87. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

88. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

89. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

90. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

91. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

92. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

93. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

94. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

95. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

96. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

97. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

98. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

99. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

100. The nature of Latin, Greek, and other roots, and the various meanings of the prefixes and suffixes, are explained.

